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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 16th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street, Perhaps the next best thing to taking

politics out of the tariff. It is evident that the Cleveland clover, of which so much was heard in the campaign of 1892, proves to be lobelia.

the tariff out of politics would be to take

If the silverites should win the solid South would control the general policy of the combination as it has the Demo-

The "chain" which draws gold out of the reserve is made endless by the Demo cratic deficiency which turns up at the close of every month.

Now that the Democratic conventions in Kentucky and Virginia have hissed the Democratic President, it is possible that that of Indiana will do the same.

would be unnecessary but for Demoeratic incapacity, but they do not propose to join a conspiracy to force the government into insolvency.

During the month of May 1.500,000 standard silver dollars were turned out of the mints-a number greater than was coined from 1792 to 1837, or forty-five years, the number during that period

who would care to put him in the pillory for the sneers of the crowd he would put | Congress and the people. In later years, interview and his Chicago

The necessity of bond selling is quite as much the fault of the Claude Matthews Democracy as of the Grover Cleveland end of the party. Both helped to put wool on the free list, by which . the treasury last year lost \$21,500,000 or

With the exception of Indiana, all the votes for the anti-bond or repudiation bill given by Democrats were from the South, but Turple always follows Till man, and Voorhees, when he happens to be in his seat, trails after the Northhating Vest.

The fact that Senator Blackburn wore a Jeff Davis button in the Senate the other day as the badge of the Confederate Association, of which he is a member. will not lessen his popularity as a candishould the free-silver people succeed.

If some nominating convention will and a lawyer who believes that the publie have some rights which corporations are bound to respect, and that a creature of the Legislature is not bigger than the Legislature itself, and will nominate him for judge on that platform he will be

Mr. Bland, it is reported, is the second choice of the Kentucky Democratic deleration for candidate for President-a fact which those who are sending out the scare headline circulars of Governor Matthews should note, because Bland has arways been a consistent advocate of free silver.

The spirited contest for the Repubican congressional nomination in the new Tenth district came very near becoming a factional fight. It was fractional. Inasmuch, however, as Crumpacker was fairly nominated by a malority of fifty-two-hundredths of a vote, fully to his support.

The latest scheme of the sound-money Democratic leaders all over the country to have the conservative business men in the party go to Chicago to argue with the delegates to prevent a free-silver triumph. In this vicinity the loudest clamorers for free sliver are already denouncing Democratic business men as traitors who should go to the Republican

Representative Hanly has made an excellent impression in the House, and is deservedly one of the most popular of the younger men in the party in the State. If he seeks political preferment in the future he will be sure to receive it at the hands of a party which is quick to recognize high merit, as he can testify. If he elects to return to his profession he is sure of marked success. If, any one suspects that Mr. Hanly will not give Judge Crumpacker cordial sup-

port he does not know him. It was quite according to the fitness o things that the Kentucky convention which hissed the names of Cleveland and Carlisle should give an ovation to ex-Congressman Breckinridge when he appeared on the platform. "Three thousand men and a bevy of handsome women who occupied a box cheered him for fully five minutes," says a Lexington special, "and not until the chairman conxed him to the front of the stage did the uproar cease." Again we remark

great is Kentucky Democracy.

ago is the most fitting place for the localling on the Illinois members of the per capita, and the Institute for the the matter at its next meeting. Somecountry than New York and equally as good a point to operate from, yet the paign could be conducted without a national committee on either side.

DECLINE OF THE VETO POWER. The surprisingly large vote by which and harbor bill over the President's veto and the short time they were about it indicate a wide departure from early veto power, but this idea did not meet | cure tried and efficient officials. with much favor. It was decided to give him a qualified negative, and the matter finally took the shape in which it now stands, the President's veto of a measure to hold unless overruled by a twothirds vote of each house. The provision in the Constitution which requires the President, in vetoing a bill, to communicate to Congress his reasons therefor seems to have been made necessary by the one authorizing Congress to pass the bill over his veto, for otherwise Con-The Republicans know that bond sales gress could not act intelligently. It shows, also, that the framers of the Constitution intended that both houses should give due consideration and full weight to the President's reasons for not signing a bill. The qualified negative ipon legislation thus cautiously conferred on the executive was rarely exercised during the early history of the government. It was regarded by the early Presidents as a kingly prerogative, only to be asserted on extremely rare If Governor Matthews had an enemy and very important occasions. It was also regarded with a kind of jealousy by when it came to be more frequently ex-Chronicle interview on the silver issue in | ercised, a veto carried great weight, and the reasons given by the President for withholding his signature from a bill received great consideration. The passage of a bill over a veto was a rare occurrence. It has happened very few times in our history that Congress has exercised its prerogative of enacting into law a measure obnoxious to the executive, and no bill was ever so passed by as large a majority as the river and harbor bill was a few days ago. The most deever passed before was that on the Bland free silver coinage bill, which was passed over President Hayes's veto in 1878. The House passed it by 196 to 73 and the Senate by 46 to 9, but these majorities were small compared to those by which Mr. Cleveland's veto was recently rejected-220 to 60 in the House and 56 to 5 in the Senate. President Arthur vetoed a river and harbor bill not as objectionable as date in the States which will control | the one recently vetoed by Mr. Cleveland, and it failed to pass either house over his veto. The conclusion seems plain that the executive veto is losing its

### river and harbor bill. A GRATIFYING SHOWING.

house of Congress. The tremendous ma-

recent veto were perhaps as much a

"slap" at him as an indorsement of the

It appears from the Indiana bulletin of the State benevolent and correctional institutions that the reduction of the appropriations made by the Republican Legislature for their maintenance has resulted in a marked saving to taxpayers without any detriment to the service. So far from that the report of the Board of Charities shows that those instituthe submerged tenths will rally cheer- | tions are in a more satisfactory condition than they have ever been. Speaking of the cost of maintenance, the

Board of Charities says: The net cost to the State of maintaining the twelve institutions the first half of this year was \$459,469.59. The cost during the cor-responding period of last year was \$503,473.97. We, therefore, report a saving during the first six months of 1895 amounting to over \$44,000, or about \$240 a day. In the face of this heavy reduction of expenditure there has een a net increase of seventy-four in the tventy-fife tollar a veek in any cloding

This is an encouraging showing. It may be attributed in part to the influence of the Board of Charities, in part to the salutary effect of taking the charitable institutions out of politics. and in part to the better management of the two State prisons. There have been periods when those who have compared the expenditures with the appropriations must have come to the conclusion that the managers of the institutions have held it to be a duty to expend all the money set apart for their institu-

The largest reduction has been made the past six months in the maintenance of the woman's prison. There has been gratifying reduction, but in the maintenance of the former period was included an expenditure on the buildings. The cost of maintaining an inmate the past six months was \$102.76, against \$144.52 during the former period. The per capita cost of the Central Insane Hospital the past six months has been \$85.12-a reduction of \$8.12 from the cost of the first half of 1895. In the Northern Insane Hospital the cost of each day's board has been reduced from 13.8 cents in 1895 to 9.8 cents. In the State Soldiers The Illinois Republican State central Orphans' Home the cost of each day's committee, at its meeting yesterday board the last six months was 14.2 cents d a resolution declaring that Chi- -a reduction of 1.3 cent from the corre-

sponding period of 1895. The Institution cation of the national headquarters, and | for the Deaf shows a reduction of \$18.45 national committee to properly present | Blind \$34.51, the cost of food per day for each inmate being reduced from 15 cents thing can be said on both sides of that | in 1895 to 11.4 cents. The reduction per question. Chicago is much nearer the capita in the School for Feeble-minded geographical and political center of the | was \$5.64, due in part to "reduced appropriation."

The report says that "the management latter city is much the most convenient of the Prison North has made a notable to the doubtful States in the East and | reduction in the cost of food supplies"more accessible from the south Atlantic from 11.7 cents per capita per day in States. However, it is not a question of 1895 to 7.6 cents per capita during the much importance, as a presidential cam- last six months. The report adds that "a further reduction is not advisable." In this connection it may be added that the trustees say that the convicts are really better fed now than they were when the cost was 35 per cent. more. both houses of Congress passed the river | In the southern prison the cost has been reduced 1 cent a day.

The lowest cost for board in any State institution is reported from the Reform political methods. Perhaps it indicates | School, the cost of food per day to each that the presidential veto has, to a great | individual being only 5.9 cents. There is extent, lost its former weight and po- probably no institution in the country tency. The power itself is an essential | which can report a similar low cost. It feature of the executive in any consti- is due in part to the fact that the large tutional government. When the framers | and skillfully managed farm enables the of the Constitution decided, after some | institution to raise the greater part of its deliberation, to vest the executive power | food. Otherwise it is managed on busiof the government in a single head the ness principles, both by the trustees and question arose what relation the execu- the superintendent. Only efficient men tive should bear to the legislative power. | are employed, and only the number of It was generally conceded that the in- | these that are necessary. The same may dependence of the executive required be said of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, that he should be clothed with a nega- and more and more efficiency and faithtive of some kind on the acts of the Con- fulness are coming to be the qualificagress. The question was whether it | tions required in the other institutions should be a qualified or an absolute rather than the mandate of the man negative. The King of England had an | with political influence. Warden Hert absolute power of veto without being re- I has just selected for deputy a man who quired to assign any reasons, and still has risen from a prison guard through has, though it has not been exercised for all the grades to deputy warden. That nearly two hundred years. A few mem- is what a man running a large factory bers of the constitutional convention fa- would do, because it is business. It is vored giving the President an absolute | no less business in a State prison to se-

well nigh scandalous. During the six months prior to May 1 he expressed the opinion that the United States alone could not undertake the free coinage of silver without bringing on grave financial troubles. Now his henchmen are sending out by the thousand an interview with sensational headlines which is as low demagogy as that of Senator Tillman. Then he expected aid from the North and the East. Now he appeals to the solid South and the silver producers. No man holding such a position has placed himself in so humiliating an attitude before the country. He is simply advertising himself as having no political principle and no conscience in public affairs which interferes with officegetting. He has cast aside at the behest of a coterie of peanut politicians the better men who would have helped him. this city who were his best friends three months ago now denounce him.

Col. Joe Rickey, of Missouri, visited Senator Blackburn's headquarters in Lexington a few days ago, ostensibly to congratulate the Senator on his silver victory, but really to find out who was likely to fall heir to Blackburn's presidential boomlet. Almost the first thing he said was, "You are not for Matthews, are you, Joe?" "I have declined urgent invitations to go to Indiana and speak," answered the Senator, "simply because I didn't want the impression to get out that I was for Matthews." Colonel Rickey remarked, "Mathews is a straddler," and the Kentucky Senator replied, "So I would judge from your Matson letter published a few weeks ago by the Post-Dispatch." This was satisfactory, and the two Joes passed to another topic. If Governor Matthews expects to get any votes from Kentucky he should lose no time in establishing diplomatic relations with Senator Blackburn.

The New York World has published is spreading and others that it is not. On the other hand, the reports from Wisconsin and Washington are to the to the fact that Mr. Cleveland has no effect that silverism is losing ground. It the Western States, where there is the greatest activity on the part of silver politicians, the business men representing boards of trade, who furnish a large part of the dispatches, regard the increased silver sentiment as meaning disaster to business. Many of these men are Democrats, and they are free to declare that the effect on the Democratic party will be disastrous.

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Possibly. Teacher-Why did freedom shriek when Kosciusko fell? Tommy-Mebbe he fell on her new hat.

Happiness. Watts-Don't you wish you were as happy as that whistling boy out in the street? Potts-I'd be a whole lot happier than the kid if I could lay my hands on him.

Would Like to Know Him. "Vat? You paidt seven tollar for dot suit?" asked Mr. Acheimer of the farmer. "I vouldt like to know der name of der rop per dot soldt it to you. Dot man is vort'

house on eart'." The Fight Was Called Off. The two gentlemen who had been having a sidewalk discussion of the coinage question had passed from personalities to innuendo, thence in epithet, and were just about to proceed to physical argument when

le man in a summer coat of the style 888 rushed up to them and said: "Excuse me, gentlemen, but if you are going to fight would you mind stepping over into my back lot? It ain't very fur away, and I got my mother-in-law laid up in the back bedroom with a broken laig and I can't stay in the same house with her and I think of she seen a right good scrap it would cheer the old lady up to an amazing

degree Is it a go?" It was not, but by the time the coinage debaters let the little man escape he was in a blissful condition that reckoned not of a whole houseful of irritable mothers-in-law.

Promoters of the ice trust in this city may find food for reflection in the fact that in Cincinnati a bolt of lightning struck a driver who had just delivered as one hundred nounds a cake of ice that was found to weigh less than fifty. When justice begins with the deliverymen it will soon reach the

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have suspended for twenty years a their elevator company, on the charge of uncommercial conduct in the issuance of sbort receipts, said to have been redated in such

a way as to cause storage to accrue almost immediately to those to whom grain was delivered on such receipts. The evidence in the case did not quite implicate the Arnours, though a Chicago paper says: "The idea gained currency in the mind of the committee as well as among many of the members of the board that they were seeking to make a scapegoat of the manager and concentrate whatever penalty might accrue on his head."

Not long since a citizen of northern Indiana dug up on his land the well-preserved skull of a monster beaver of the megalosaurian period. Now comes the announcement that a German farmer of Lake county has unearthed the remains of a mastodon skeleton with a skull which measures more than five feet across and sixty-seven inches long. New proofs these of the unknown wealth that is hidden in Indiana soil.

When some historian of the twenty-first century comes to write the political history of this one he will be puzzled by the frequent and mysterious references in the newspapers of the period to "the band wagon." One does not have to be a philosopher to understand the reference now, but pages of wise speculation have been expended in explaining simpler matters.

"Honestly, I told the truth when I said we only drew water direct, from White river in an emergency, but you see the necessity of keeping up a daily supply was an emergency. I would not deceive the public."-Fr-d-r-ck A. W. D-v-s.

EXPECTED TO TELL THE JURY HOW HE DIDN'T KILL PEARL BRYAN.

Yesterday's Evidence at Newport Was the Blackest Yet for Scott Jackson's Accomplice.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEWPORT, Ky., June 5 .- Reporter An-

thony's damaging testimony against Alonserious objection yesterday, will be admitted. Judge Helm had reserved his decision until to-day, and this was the first incident of the trial this morning. Walling had made damaging admissions to Anthony, who represented himself as a detective, before he had been arrested. About the worst feature of this evidence was Walling's admission to the reporter that he had known for two weeks before the killing that Jackson had intended to murder Pearl Bryan when she came to Cincinnati. He knew this, and refused to warn her of her danger. This will go to support the theory of the proscution that there was a conspiracy to murder the Greencastle girl, and that

Walling was as deep in it as Jackson. Walling is expected to go on the stand to-day in his own behalf. But for long tion would have rested this evening. It certainly will close its case by noon tomorrow, and unless court should adjourn until Monday Walling is expected to make his great play for liberty.

There was an unusual incident in the trial to-day, when attorney Albert T. Root, of Newport, testified that he and his wife took supper at Hayden's restaurant in the last week in January, and that Jackson and Walling came in with Pearl Bryan and sat down at a table with her. Pearl Bryan was in great distress, and Jackson and Walling were utterly heartless, he said. Mrs. Bryan, mother of the murdered girl, who had heard the testimony, exclaimed: "Thank God they took her to one decent place after dragging her around in the siums all the rest of the time. Of the twelve witnesses examined to-day the most important was detective Herman Witte. He is of the Cincinnati police force, and has had very little to do in the case. He said that on Feb. 7, by Walling's direction, he recovered Scott Jackson's blood-stained coat from the catch basin at the corner of John and Richmond streets. Walling, in giving him the instructions, said: weat west on Richmond street with ot of bundles.

Detective Witte, after finding Scott Jackson's coat in the sewer, reported to Walling that he found no other bundles. Walling replied: "We put several bundles in the sewer catch basins on Richmond street. Go and hunt further." Witness said all furher search was futile. Five witnesses, distributed at as many

points along four miles of the route the cabnan, George H. Jackson, took when he drove the murderers and their victim at between 1 and 2 a. m. on Feb. I, have given evidence that they saw a carriage driven along that road on that night. The road is lonely, and the sight of carriage going over it after mid-

William Dickore was the next wit ness. He said: "I am a chemist. I have been a chemist for thirty years. I received these trousers said to have been found in Walling's locker and belonging to Scott lackson. I tested for blood on the pants and found it in several spots. I also took a bit of mud from the knees of the pants and made a chemical examination of it. I also made an examination of a bit of earth found in the bloody valise in which Pearl van's head was supposed to have been Then I made a thorough examinathe earth on the spot where the body was found. I then compared the eart found on the pants, the earth found in the valise and the earth taken from the spot where the body was found, and it was all he same kind of earth, the three bits of all had the same characteristics. "I also made a chemical examination of

this cap" (holding up Walling's cap, sup-posed to have been worn by Jackson) "and und a small stain of blood under the "I also examined the dress worn by the murdered girl. I found it smeared with

blood. While examining the color of the dress I found a small cut in the collar, as though a stab cut made by a sharp instrument. When the dress was on a woman the cut or stab would have been in the left side of the neck. I also found mud on the trousers I examined and the same kind I found in the vallee. It was the same kind

Attorney Shepherd then took the witness. "Is there anything distinctively peculiar about the soil about the spot where the body was found?" asked Mr. Shepherd. 'No, I guess not.' "Then the same kind of soil can be found

elsewhere "Yes, I think so." "How much blood did you find on the

"Several spots." Anyone acquainted with the appearance of Scott Jackson since his incarceration will notice a remarkable change in him in the past few days. In the first place he has not the jaunty air about him so noticeable during his trial and for several days afterwards. Now he wears a dull, worried look.
Again he is becoming greatly emaciated
and his complexion is assuming more and more that yellowish pallor due to his long time in jail. That he is weakening was plainly discernible this morning when a from Newport visited him in the Covington jail. This friend had been un usually kind to him while he was in the Newport jail and when he saw him the tears sprang to his eyes and his greeting was of the most cordial. He said he did no present situation half as well as that in Newport. He denounced Walling as an infamous liar and said he could not believe that he was guilty of testifying to what had been attributed to him in the newspapers.

Goddard and O'Donnell Matched. NEW YORK, June 5 .- J. H. Hildebrandt a cable to a local sporting paper to-day, of-fered to match Peter Jackson against Corbett for \$40,000, the loser to receive \$10,000 and the fight to take place at the National Sporting Club, London, America or South Sporting Club, London, America or South Africa. Billy Brady, it appears, accepted the offer on Corbett's behalf, but Jackson refused, giving no reason for doing so. Hildebrandt, then offered to match Denver Ed Smith against Jackson for \$10,000. This Jackson also refused. The South African sport then matched Joe Goddard against Steve O'Donnell for \$5,000 a side, to fight in Jackson appearance in October. Johannesburg in October.

Fifth Division Postal Clerks. CINCINNATI, O., June 5.-The postal clerks of the Fifth division held their annual convention here to-day and elected the following officers: President, W. W. Myers, Tolledo: vice president J. C. Brown, Nashville; secretary, J. E. Bell, Cincinnati. Delegates to national convention, at Toledo, June 24-Tim Miller, Indianapolis: E. H. Hilp. Louis-William and J. E. Bellville, Cincin-

WOMEN OF THE LITERARY CLUB UNION GOBBLED THE OFFICERS.

Miss Hongland, of Fort Wayne, President-Union Opposed to the Proposed Centennial Exposition.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., June 5.-The

Staff Correspondence of the Journal.

final session of the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs was marked by a smaller attendance than any of the others. Quite a number of the delegates had gone home, and others took advantage of the last hours to have a drive over the city of many beautiful homes and shaded streets. The first order of the morning was to hear the report of the resolutions committee. The re word of thanks does not express the keen appreciation of the visitors for the open and generous hospitality of the people of Connersville. The committee gave a separate paragraph of thanks to the people, the homes and hotels for the entertainment, to the Matinee Musicale of Lafayette, to the clubs of Connersville, to the officers and members of the First Presbyterian Church, where the meetings were held, and to the press. The document was signed by Mrs. Rufus Dooley, Mrs. W. W. Parsons and Miss Angelica Thayer. The report of the special committee was made

as follows: "That the I. U. L. C. instructs its secretary to communicate to each and every affiliated club the following request: "First-That each club inform itself con-

cerning the history of public libraries in the State of Indiana, and especially in its own township, and concerning the present laws of the State upon public libraries.
"Second—That each club use its influence with its local representatives in the Legislature to secure the repeal of the legal requirment that a library of the value of \$1,000 be first established by donation before a township can tax itself to support such library, and to secure the enactment of a law allowing any township to the itself. law allowing any township to tax itself to establish and maintain a free public library within its limits.'

The committee signing this included Miss Harriet Noble, Mrs. A. F. Armstrong, S. M. Sayler and Virginia C. Meredith. Miss Harriet Noble, in the form of a tion, suggested "that in 1900 there be local celebrations of the centennial all over the State of the material and artistic development of the State," which was unanimously accepted by the convention.

J. P. DUNN ON THE CENTENNIAL.

The first literary exercise was by Jacob P. Dunn, who read a paper on "Indiana's Centennial in 1900," taking for consideration "A Basis for State Pride." In this he reviewed not only the material resources, such as its stone and the wonders of its gas and oil, but its transportation system and the century of the State, which had wait for the railroad and the telegraph to bring her into touch with the world. Inliana has furnished to the government one President, two Vice Presidents, three Speakers of the House of Representatives, one Secretary of War, two Secretaries of State, two Secretaries of the Treasury, two Secre-taries of the Interior, one Secretary of the Navy and one Postmaster-general, besides men as Governors for other States, judges and generals. In the last Congress there were nearly as many men from Indiana representing other States as there were representing Indiana. There have been many militarly heroes from Indiana, while in the naval record the present ranking officer is Admiral George Brown, also of Indiana. Three great physicians, Drs. Theophilus Three great physicians, Drs. Theophilus Parvin, of Philadelphia; Comegys, of Cininnati, and McCullough, of St. Louis, were ndiana men. The most specific test of deopment of a State's success is shown in its financial plan. The plan of the State Bank of Indiana, the model of all banking originated with Hugh ho was chosen as Secretary of the Treas ury by two Presidents. The great engineer, Capt. James B. Eads, famed by the Bell boat, St. Louis bridge and jetties of the Mississippi, was born at Lawrenceburg. The Art School at Indianapolis was founded by John Love, and students in the school were Steele, William Forsyth, Adams and whose work in Chicago recently tamped them as originators of an Ameri-Mr. Dunn gave an extended account of Mr. John H. Mahoney's works in sculpture, which are placed in Philadelphia. Cambridge, Springfield. El., Cincinnati, Psy-

Mass., Milwaukee, and "by lucky ' are about the soldiers' monument at Indianapolis. The speaker thought the Mahony pieces much better than grouped guns and impossible ships on the monument and the bow-legged man on the city library." In literature, Mr. Dunn mentioned Gen. Lew Wallace, James Whitcomb He also referred to another Hoosier, Otis Skinner, the actor, for whom speaker predicted a great future. 'What constitutes a State?" asked Dunn, "Men who know their rights and dare maintain them. The State depends on the common people." Mr. Dunn said that ne of the worst faults of the State is the pushes to the front some of the worst dema-gogues that ever walked God's green earth," said he. In referring to club programmes, the speaker expressed his disgust, that they still cling to the "Elizabethan Period" instead of having the practical topics of the day. In conclusion he said that the people of the State have ambition and conditions

to develop the highest type. The Indiana centennial will furnish a means toward this Mr. S. M. Sayler, of Huntington, whose topic, "The Lilies, the Lion and the suggested that the centennial be a representation of pioneer days and dife, to show the children of to-day under what conditions Indiana was first settled and deeloped. The first part of the paper referred to the discovery of this territory the French Jesuit missionaries, who serve a generous meed of praise for their work. Indiana is the child of the Jesuit who performed great labors in the wilder-Under the second part, the speaker referred to the civilization of the soldier. bearing the lion of England. The people

were made to swear allegiance to the King Mr. Sayler read a short account of the dege and surrender of Vincennes, and the account by Clark himself of the expedileges have come from the log cabin schools of the "3 R's." Mr. Sayler gave a word picture of the surroundings of the pioneer nome, and recounted the marvelous development brought about by the pioneer. He advised the people of the union to go home and talk of the celebration of Indiana's centennial.

NO CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT. Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith was the first one to open the discussion, and she suggested a suitable action be taken in the form of a resolution, which was heartily adopted by the convention. The resolution

"Resolved, That the centennial commission, appointed to report to the next General Assembly a plan for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the admision of Indiana as a Territory of the United States, be requested to consider the proriety of commemorating the event by a beral appropriation and wise law authorzing the establishment and perpetual mainenance of libraries accessible to the whole cople of the State. The manner of commemoration embodies possibilities for the State and its citizens that transcend value any possible exposition of the material resources Miss Emily Fletcher of Indianapolis, Mrs. late M. Busick of Wabash, Mr. J. P. Dunn, Mrs. Adams of Sheltyville, and Mrs. F. M. Ader of Greencastle, all favored the mo-

ably arose by information which was sent tion. The last speaker expressed herself against the centennial. There was considto the Attorney-general at Muncle from Jeffersonville and wired back to Indianerable talk for and against the centennial. Mrs. Harriet Noble offered a resolution to he effect that there "should be all ever the State local celebrations of the material and artistic development of the State." This, too, was concurred in by the convention. At the conclusion of the discussion there was a piano duet by Mrs. G. M. Thompson and Mr. E. D. Johnston. Then the report of the election was rought in and read. The following was President-Miss Merica Hoagland, Fort

Vice President-Mrs. James M. Fowler, Secretary and Treasurer-Miss Harriet D. Programme Committee-Mrs. Aristine Felts, Fort Wayne, chairman; Mrs. Beth C. Ear., Connersville; Miss Clara Kenower, Huntington; Prof. Gustav Karsten, Bloomington; Miss Mary Bruce, Lafayette.

The new officers were then introduced to
the convention by Mrs. O. W. Conner, the retiring president. Miss Hoagland thanked the convention for the honor. The result of the election is highly satisfactory in

et respects. The single o

inasmuch as the union is composed of clubs of both men and women the men should have had a greater representation on the ticket, and that of the ten candi-dates for the programme committee half should have been mer

Without any formality the president an nounced the convention adjourned. Notes of the Convention.

The musical prelude for Thursday even-ing was given by the clubs of Connersville, and Mr. E. Dwight Johnson kindly managed it for them There was a discussion relative to th committee receiving proxy votes, and it was finally decided that votes, with the names of the proxies written thereon, would be

By an error it was stated in the Journal that Mrs. J. N. Huston is president of the A. D. O. U. Club. Mrs. Huston was the club's delegate and Dr. Maude Smolley is the president

The success of the reception and enter-tainment of visitors was due to the committee on entertainment, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, chairman, Mrs. E. D. Johnston, Mrs. E. V. Hawkins, Mrs. Scott Michener, Miss Belle Buckley and Miss Lucy Savvage The expenses of the convention in Consubscribed \$100. The remainder of the amount was raised by lectures, a concert by the Blue Ribbon Orchestra and a game by the baseball club and various other sources. All the money was in bank before any outlay was incurred.

### TORNADO VICTIMS.

Two More Deaths at St. Louis and and East St. Louis-Relief Work.

ST. LOUIS. June 5.-Affairs in the stormridden district of the two cities are taking on a more cheerful aspect. The first rush for relief is over and to-day there is evidence of general improvement in the condition of the tornado sufferers at the dis trict relief stations. There is a noticeable decrease in the number of applications for aid, and it is the expressed belief that the stations in St. Louis will be closed on Saturday. With the abandonment of the district stations, however, the relief work will be far from finished. Whatever remains from the general fund will be left in the keeping of the Merchants' Exchange commi which will continue the work wherever The relief fund continues to grow until it has reached \$183,531.

It all parts of the tornado district houses are being made habitable once more and built. In East St. Louis the work of restorapeople who were compelled to live in tents until their demolished homes are repaired, are becoming accustomed to their new eniments. In some places tenants live in

Baltimore & Ohio railroad, who was injured in the storm, has died at the home of a friend as a result of his wounds. None patients in the hospital has died in th past two days and, according to the statements of attending physicians, no more fatalities will be reported from these inst tutions. Mrs. J. H. Ramsey, sister-in-law D. G. Ramsey, ex-chief of the Order Railroad Telegraphers, died at her home due to the heroic efforts she made in rescuing her husband from the ruins of the Van-dalia freight house on the night of the tornado. Mr. Ramsey still hovers between life and death. Mrs. Ramsey's body will be shipped to Vinton, Ia., for burial.

### OUTRAGES AT MILWAUKEE.

Bomb Thrown Into a Car Filled with Women-Reward of \$3,000.

MILWAUKEE, June 5 .- The street-railway company to-day offers a reward of arrest and conviction of the person or persons who shot the two employes of the company on the Howell-avenue line last night. There is little hope for the wounded motorman, John Breen. The bullet lodged in his intestines, where it still remains. Fully twenty shots were fired in the car. Breen came from Manistee, Mich. H. J. Cavigan and John Walters are under arrest or car filled with women on Wells street last

night by somebody in a crowd which is known to have included an ex-conductor of the line. The car was filled with smoke and powder fumes, and the panic-stricken women immediately deserted the car and walked to their homes.

TEMPLE OPERA COMPANY ARRIVES Season to Open at Wildwood Park

Next Monday. The Temple Opera Company, headed by Edward P. Temple and Miss Josephine Knapp, with twenty-eight other singers, arrived last night for the summer-opera season which will open at Wildwood Park next Monday. The principals are stopping at the Bates House. Mr. Temple says his company is much improved over last year, although satisfactory, and their rendition of light opera is quite favorably remembered by the patrons of the park. Miss Knapp, it will be recalled, was the prima donna with whom the company opened Wildwood Park, but on account of a contract she had with an East-ern manager the local people were only able to hold her less than a week. She was immensely popular in the short time she was here. "The Pirates of Penzance" is east for the opening of the season. Mr. Temple thinks will be much greater than last, when the rain interefered a great deal with the sea-A new auditorium has been constructed, and the lighting of the park has been The advance sale of seats is now on at th Big Four ticket office.

SHINE WAS CLOSED ONCE.

Backed by Albert Lieber, He Now Ap-

plies for Another License. John Shine will again enter the role of saloon keeper. He has resigned his position and expects to embark in business at the corner of Ray and Church streets. His ap-Board of Commissioners. The bond signed by the Indianapolis Brewing Com-pany and Albert Lieber. The saloon will be owned by the Indianapolis Brewing Company, but will be run in Shine's name. It will be remembered that Shine and his brother had a saloon on South Illinois street, opposite the Grand Hotel, but on account of the many violations of the closing the license was finally revoked h Mayor Denny. There was a restaurant and saloon combined, and the restaurant was made an excuse for selling liquor twentyfour hours for seven days a week.

A few days ago it was announced that Attorney-general Ketcham had gone to Muncie and secured the removal there of Receivers Johnson and Joseph, of the Patton Holloware Company. This was incorrect as to Muncie. The receivership was vacated as far as the plant at Jeffersonville was con-cerned by Judge Gibson, who appointed George O. Cromwell, of Muncie, the man whom the Attorney-general was trying to have appointed at Muncie. The argument in the Muncie end of the Inigation was heard before Judge Koons in the Delaware Circuit Court Tuesday. After arguments the court

nounced that it would give its decision

the case next Monday. The confusion pro

The Patton Receivership.

A "Good Literature" Movement. A "good literature" movement is now being carried on in this city in charge of E. Colimore, representing the Bible Institute Colportage Association of Chicago. The movement is intended to counteract the efmovement is intended to counteract the effects of the wide circulation of trashy and vicious literature. Books are distributed from house to house and called for again in a few days. Families which wish may retain the books at nominal cost or may read and return them. The southeastern portion of the city will be worked during the next week with the co-operation of members of the Olive-street Presbyterian Church.

Emmett Guards to Reorganize. The old Emmett Guards, a military comoany which was organized in 1867 and mustered out in 1880, will hold a reunion Su afternoon at James Dorothy's clear store, on South Illinois street. It is proposed to reorganize and all the old members are requested to be present.

# A SECOND MR. HOLMES

HE IS SUPPOSED TO BE IN INDIANAP-OLIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

St. Louis Police Claim They Have Rev. Francis Hermans, of Salt Lake City, Located.

The alleged murderer, Rev. Francis Hermans, of Salt Lake City, who is believed to be a successor to the fame of Holmes, may be in hiding not more than six miles from Indianapolis. Chief of Police Harrigan, of St. Louis, admitted yesterday that he had telegraphed Chief Pratt, of Salt Lake City. informing him that Hermans had been located, and telling him that if the Salt Lake authorities would forward enough money the St. Louis authorities would bring about nersville were about \$450. This sum was raised by the three clubs, the Coterie, the Cary and the A. D. O. U., each of which those in position to know state that Hermans is either in Cincinnati or a small town six miles from Indianapolis, where he is under disguise as a florist. Superintendent Colbert and detective Splan returned from St. Louis last night after a two days' ab-

> When asked last night whether their visit to St. Louis had anything to do with the Hermans case, the superintendent told a Journal reporter that he had heard nothing about Hermans's alleged presence in this vicinity. If such a thing were true, the superintendent said that he doubted whether Chief Harrigan would ask his assistance, as the latter might fear he would be asked to divide the large reward which has been offered for Hermans's arrest. The superintendent thinks it likely that Chief of Detectives Desmond, of the St. Louis force, has worked up the case himself, with the assistance of Chief Harrigan. He believes that if Harrigan has admitted that Hermans's whereabouts are known that he has already had him arrested, or that he is being kept under close surveillance by detectives, who will nab him if he attempts to move. Chief of Detectives Desmond might have come to Indianapolis without his presence being known by the tendent Colbert knows, some of the St. Louis detectives may be here now or in some of the suburban towns shadowing Hermans. If he is here the St. Louis authorities might attempt to carry him away by main force, without stopping to ask permission of local authorities, as such tactics are often resorted to, notwithstanding extradition laws, which are regarded as a small consideration when a heavy reward is offered. Indianapolis police officers are not allowed to accept a reward, whether offered by people of this State or some other.

If, as the superintendent thinks possible Hermans is already under arrest, it is mo ikely in some other county, as nothing has been seen of him either here at the jail, at the jail in West Indianapolis, or at the staanswer to the description of a man diseither place. So far as is known there are no other places of detaining prisoners in this county. Persons accused of petty of-West Indianapolis, but when State cases exist against them, they are brought to the Marion county jail and held or released on bond pending the action of the grand jury. No one is now confined in West Indianapolis. If Hermans has been arrested on some trivial charge, in order to assure his safe keeping, no traces of his arrest could be discovered last night. If he is in this neighborhood at all, it seems more probable that he is being secretly watched, and that he will not be apprehended until the St.

Louis authorities receive some substantia assurance from Salt Lake that all expense and the reward will be paid. Like the monster Holmes, recently exe-cuted in Philadelphia, new crimes are placed to the credit of the reverend criminal mans every day. Mrs. Clara Crowley, of Minneapolis, now believes that the Salt Lake fugitive is responsible for the death of one of her sisters and the disappearance an probable death of another. Bertha Wange was his first wife, and she died of the grippe, her malady being aggravated by Hersister, and had great influence over her, although utterly repugnant to her. She has not been seen since the spring of 1892, and Mrs. Crowley believes her to have been

murdered by Hermans Hermans was seen in St. Louis in May, and the police of that city claim to have been able to trace his su ments. The preacher was traced to St. Louis by means of two baggage checks, Nos. 1276 and 23271, which were issued the baggage room at the Kansas City Station the evening of May 10. The description of the man to whom the chec given tallied precisely with that of Her

HELPING OUT THE CLIQUE.

City Administration Backing the School Board Ringsters.

The Democratic machine is doing double interest of the School Board ring. In their the clique have enlisted the support of the city administration, and day and night the work is goin on. Charles Adam, a deputy in the office of Controller Johnson, is a cli member of the board, and Michael Burns, assistant street commissioner, is a candidate to succeed Mr. Galvin. Besides this, city employes are working in the interest of the School Board ring. Albert Lieber is the Tammany chief of the party, and he and John P. Frenzel are closely connected in Michael Burns, the candidate of the ring in Mr. Galvin's district, is a practical poli has the full city administration. Board ring. Burns's record in the Council is one is well remembered by the people of the city. He was in the employ of the Citizens Street-railroad Company at the time. It is a noticeable fact that even Martin Murph; is for Burns. This shows how the ac Burns's interest. When Martin Murphy was a candidate for president of the Council, Burns refused to support him, and bolted the caucus that selected Murphy. This made Murphy carry a knife for Burns, but now that Murphy is dependent upon the city administration, he has felt the screws of the ring applied by the administration, and is in line for Burns, galling as it may be to

NEW GAS COMPANY INCORPORATED. it Will Have a Capital Stock of

\$150,000-Officers To-Day. The Keystone Gas and Oil Company was incorporated yesterday with a capital of \$150,000. The incorporators are Messrs. Harry B. Gates, R. K. Syfers, Alexander McKnight, H. W. Bennett, W. P. Herod and William Murphy, who, with a number of others, were interested in boring for oll on the Harrison Sharpe farm, where natural gas was found instead A full list of the stockholders in the new company was not obtainable, some of the men interested preferring to keep in the background. It is stated, however, that no interest in the new ider gas corporations. The names of Mayor Taggart and City Controller Johnson are mentioned as having some interest, in addition to those given above. A president, vice president, secretary and treasurer will be elected by the directors to-day. Until something further develops from three additional wells which will be drilled next week the plans of the directors will not assume definite shape.

MODERATOR WITHROW IN TOWN.

Took Lincheon with General Harrison and Left Last Night.

Rev. J. L. Withrow, of Chicago, formerly pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, was here yesterday. He took luncheon with General Harrison and dinner last evening with Mr. and Mrs. John A. Bradshaw, the only other guest being Rev. Mr. Milburn. Mr. Withrow spent the afternoon in calling on a number of his old friends. He left last evening for his home, being en route from the recent General Assembly at Baratoga, over which he-presided as moderates.